The Royall Paſſage

of her Maieſty from the Tower of London, to her Palace of White-hall, with all the Speaches and Deuices, both of the Pageants and otherwiſe, together with her Maieſties ſeuerall Anſwers, and moſt pleaſing Speaches to them all.

Imprinted at London by S. S. for Iohn Busby, and are to be ſold vnder S. Peters Church in Corne-hill.

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

The receiuing of the Queenes Maiesty into the City of London.

Vpon Saterday, which was the 14. day of Ianuary, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1558. about two of the clock at afternoone, the most Noble & Christian Princesse, our most dread Soueraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quéene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, Defender of the fayth, &c. marched from the Tower, to passe through the City of London toward Westminster, richly furnished, and most honorably accompanied, as well with Gentlemen, Barons, and other the Nobility of this Realme, as also with a notable traine of goodly and beautifull Ladies, richly appointed: And entring the City, was of the people receiued marueilous entirely, as appeared by the assembly, prayers, wishes, welcõmings, cryes, tender words, and all other signes, which argue a wonderfull earnest loue of most obedient subiects toward their Soueraigne. And on the other side, her Grace by holding vp her hands, and merry countenance to such as stood farre off, & most tender and gentle language to those that stood nigh to her Grace, did declare her selfe no lesse thankfully to receiue her peoples good will, then they louingly offred it vnto her. To all that wished her Grace well, she gaue hearty thanks. And to such as bade God saue her Grace, she likewise againe, God saue them all, and thanked them with all her heart. So that on eyther side there was nothing but gladnesse, nothing but prayer, nothing but comfort. The Quéenes Maiesty reioyced marualously, to see that so exceedingly she was loued towards her Grace, which all good Princes haue euer desired: I meane, so earnest loue of subiects, so euidently declared euen to her Graces owne Person, being carried in the middest of them. The people againe were wonderfully rauished with the louing answers and gestures of their Princesse, like to the which, they had before tried at her first comming to the Tower frõ Hatfield. This her Graces louing behauiour preconceiued in the peoples heads, vpon

these considerations was then throughly confirmed, and in déede implanted a wonderfull hope in them touching her worthy gouernment in the rest of her raigne. For in all her passage she did not only shew her most gracious loue toward the people in generall: but also priuately, if the baser personages had eyther offered her Grace any flowers or such like, as a signification of their good will, or moued to her any suite, shée most gently, to the common reioysing of all the lookers on, and priuate comfort of the parties, staid her Chariot, and heard theyr requests: So that if a man should say well, he could not better terme the Citie of London that time, than a stage wherein was shewed the wonderfull spectacle of a noble harted Princesse toward her most louing people, and the peoples exceeding comfort in beholding so worthy a Soueraigne, and hearing so Princelike a voice, which could not but haue set the enemy on fire, since that vertue is in the enemie alway commended, much more could it not but inflame her natural, obedient, and most louing people, whose weale leaneth only vpon her Grace, & her gouernment. Thus therfore the Quéenes Maiestie passed from the Towre, till she came to Fan-Church, the people on each side ioyously beholding the view of so gracious a Lady their Quéene, and her Grace no lesse gladly noting and obseruing the same. Héere vnto Fan-Church was erected a scaffold richly furnished, whereon stood a noyse of instruments, and a child in costly apparell, which was appointed to welcome the Quéenes Maiestie in the whole Cities behalfe. Against which place when her Grace came, of her owne will she commaunded the Chariot to be stayed, and that the noyse might be appeased till the child had vttered his welcomming Oration, which hée spake in English méeter as here followeth.

O Peereles Soueraigne Queene, behold what this thy Towne
Hath thee presented with, at thy first entrance heere:
Behold with how rich hope she leades thee to thy Crowne,
Behold with what two gifts she comforteth thy cheere,

The first is blessing tongues, which many a welcome say,
Which pray thou maist liue well, which praise thee to the skye,

Which

Which wish to thee long life, which blesse this happy day,
Which to thy Kingdome heapes all that in tongues can lye.

The second is true hearts, which loue thee from their root,
Whose suit is triumph now, and ruleth all the game:
Which faithfulnes haue wonne, and all vntruth driuen out,
Which skip for ioy, when as they heare thy happie name.

Welcome therefore, O Queene, as much as heart can thinke,
Welcome againe, O Queene, as much as tongue can tell:
Welcome to ioyous tongues, and hearts that will not shrinke,
God thee preserue, we pray, and wish thee euer well.

AT which words of the last line the whole people gaue a great shout, wishing with one assent as the childe had said. And the Queenes Maiestie thanked most heartily both the Citie for this her gentle receauing at the first, & also the people for confirming the same. Here was noted in the Queenes Maiesties countenance, during the time that the childe spake, besides a perpetuall attentiuenes in her face, a marueilous change in looke, as the childes words touched either her person, or the peoples tongues and hearts: So that she with reioysing visage did euidently declare, that the words tooke no lesse place in her minde, than they were most heartily pronounced by the child, as from al the hearts of her most hearty Citizens. The same verses were fastened vp in a Table vpon the scaffold, and the Latine thereof likewise in Latine verses in another Table, as hereafter ensueth.

VRbs tua quæ ingressu dederit tibi munera primo,
O Regina parem non habitura, vide:
Ad diadema tuum, te spe quam diuite mittat,
Quæ duo letitiæ det tibi dona, vide.
Munus habes primum, linguas bona multa precantes,
Quæ te quum laudant, tum pia vota sonant,
Fœlicem q; diem hunc dicunt, tibi secula longa
Optant, et quicquid deniq; lingua potest.
Altera dona feres, vera, & tui amantia corda,
Quorum gens ludum iam regit vnatum:

In quibus eſt infracta fides, falſumq; peroſa,
Queq; tuo audito nomine læta ſalit.
Grata venis igitur, quantum cor concipit vllum,
Quantum lingua poteſt dicere, grata venis.
Cordibus infractis, linguiſq; per omnia lætis
Grata venis: ſaluam te velit eſſe Deus.

NOw when the child had pronounced his Oration, and the Queenes Highneſſe ſo thankfully had receiued it, ſhe marched forward toward Gracious ſtreet, where, at the vpper end, before the ſigne of the Eagle, the City had erected a gorgious and ſumptuous Arke, as here followeth:

A Stage was made, which extended from one ſide of the ſtreet to the other, richly vaulted with Battlements containing three Ports; and ouer the middlemoſt was aduanced three ſeuerall ſtages in degrées. Vpon the loweſt ſtage was made one ſeat royall, wherein were placed two Perſonages, repreſenting King Henrie the ſeuenth, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of King Edward the fourth, either of theſe two Princes ſitting vnder one cloth of Eſtate in their ſeates, no otherwiſe diuided, but that the one of them, which was King Henrie the ſeuenth, proceeding out of the houſe of Lancaſter, was incloſed in a red Roſe, and the other, which was Quéene Elizabeth, being heire to the houſe of Yorke, incloſed with a white Roſe, each of them royally crowned, and decently apparrelled as appertaineth to Princes, with Scepters in their hands, & one vault ſurmounting their heads, wherein aptly were placed two tables, each conteyning the title of thoſe two Princes. And theſe perſonages were ſo ſet, y the one of them ioyned hands with the other, with the ring of Matrimonie perceiued on the finger. Out of the which two Roſes, ſprang two branches gathered into one, which were directed vpward to the ſecond ſtage or degrée: wherein was placed one, repreſenting the valiant & noble Prince King Henry the eight, which ſprung out of the former ſtocke, crowned with a Crowne Imperiall: and by him ſate one, repreſenting the right worthy Ladie Quéene Anne, wife to the ſaid King Henry the eight, and mother to our

moſt

moſt ſoueraigne Ladie Quéne Elizabeth that now is, both ap-
parrelled with Scepters and Diadems, and other furniture due
to the ſtate of a King and Quéne, and two tables ſurmounting
their heads, wherein were written their names & titles. From
their ſeat alſo proceéded vpwards, one branch, directed to the third
and vppermoſt ſtage or degrée, wherein like wiſe was planted
a ſeate royal, in the which was ſet one, repreſenting the Quénes
moſt excellent Maieſtie, Elizabeth now our moſt dread Soue-
raigne Ladie, crowned and apparrelled as the other Princes
were. But of the forepart of this Pageant, was made a ſtan-
ding for a child, which, at the Quénes Maieſties comming, de-
clared vnto her the whole meaning of the ſaid Pageant. The
two ſides of the ſame were filled with londe noyſes of Muſicke.
And all empty places thereof were furniſhed with ſentences con-
cerning vnity: And the whole Pageant garniſhed with red Ro-
ſes and white, and in the forefront of the ſame Pageant, in a faire
wreath was written the name and title of the ſame, which was,
The vniting of the two houſes of Lancaſter and Yorke. This
Pageant was grounded vpon the Quénes Maieſties name.
For like as the long warre betwéen the two houſes of Yorke and
Lancaſter then ended, when Elizabeth daughter to Edward the
fourth, matched in mariage with Henry the ſeuenth, heire to
the houſe of Lancaſter: ſo ſince that the Quénes Maieſties
name was Elizabeth, and forſomuch as ſhe is the onely heire of
Henry the eight, which came of both the houſes, as the knitting
vp of concord, it was deuiſed, that like as Elizabeth was the firſt
occaſion of concord, ſo ſhée another Elizabeth might maintaine
the ſame among her Subiects; ſo that vnitie was the end where-
at the whole deuiſe ſhot, as the Quénes Maieſties names mo-
ued the firſt ground. This Pageant now againſt the Quénes
Maieſties comming, was addreſſed with childré repreſenting the
forenamed perſonages, with all furniture due vnto the ſetting
forth of ſuch a matter well meant, as the argumēt declared, coſtly
and ſumptuouſly ſet forth, as the beholders can beare witneſſe.
Now the Quénes Maieſtie drew néere vnto the ſaid Pageant:
and for as much as the noyſe was great, by reaſon of the preaſe

of people, so that she could skarce heare the childe which did interpret the sayd Pageant, and her Chariot was passed so farre forward, that she could not well view the personages representing the Kings and Queenes abouenamed: she required to haue the matter opened vnto her, and what they signified, with the ende of battle and ground of her name, according as it is before expressed. For the sight whereof, her grace caused her Chariot to be remoued backe, and yet hardly could shée sée, because the children were set somewhat with the farthest in. But after that her Grace had vnderstoode the meaning thereof, she thanked the Citie, prayed the fayrenesse of the worke, and promised that shée would doe her whole endeuour for the continuall preseruation of concord, as the Pageant did import. The childe appointed in the standing abouenamed, to open the meaning of the sayd Pageant, spake these words vnto her Grace.

THE two Princes that sit vnder one cloth of State,
The man in the red-Rose, the woman in the white:
Henry the 7. and Queene Elizabeth his mate,
By Ring in Mariage, as man and wife vnite.

Both heires to both their bloods, to Lancaster the King,
The Queene to Yorke, in one the two houses did knit,
Of whome as heire to both, Henry the eight did spring,
In whose seate his true heire, thou Queene Elsabeth dost sit.

Therefore as ciuill warre, and shed of blood did cease,
When these two houses were vnited into one,
So now that iarre shall stint, and quietnesse encrease,
We trust, O noble Queene, thou wilt be cause alone.

The which also were written in Latine Verses, & both diuersly in two Tables vpon the forefront of the sayd Pageant, as hereafter followeth.

Hi quos iungit idem solium quos annulus idem:
Hæc albente nitens, ille rubente Rosa:

Septimus

Septimus Henricus Rex, Regina Elizabetha,
Scilicet Hæredes gentis vterque ſuæ.
Hæc Eboracenſis, Lancaſtrius ille dederunt
Connubio è, geminis quo foret vna domus:
Excipit hos hæres Henricus copula Regum
Octauus, magni Regis imago potens.
Regibus hinc ſuccedis auis, regique parenti,
Patris iuſta hæres Elizabetha tui.

Sentences placed therein concerning vnitie.

NVllæ concordes animo, vires domant.
Qui iuncti terrent, deiuncti timent.
Diſcordes animi ſoluunt, concordes ligant.
Augentur parua pace, magna bello cadunt.
Coniunctæ manus fortius tollunt onus.
Regno pro mœnibus æneis ciuium concordia.
Qui diu pugnant, diutius lugent.
Diſſidentes principes ſubditorum lues.
Princeps ad pacem natus, non ad arma datur.
Filia concordiæ copia, neptis quies.
Diſſentiens Reſpublica hoſtibus patet.
Qui idem tenent, diutius tenent.
Regnum diuiſum facile diſſoluitur.
Ciuitas concors armis fruſtra tentatur.
Omnium gentium conſenſus firmat fidem &c.

These verses and other pretty sentences were deuone in void places of this Pageant, all tending to one end, that quietnes might bee maintained, and all diſſention diſplaced, and that by the Queenes Maiesty, heyre to agréement, and agréeing in name with her, which eaſye had ioyned thoſe houſes, which had bene the occaſion of much debate & ciuill warre within this Realme, as may appeare to ſuch as will ſearch Chronicles, but be not to

be touched in this treatise, onely declaring her Graces passage through the City, and what prouision the City made therefore. And ere the Quenes Maiesty came within hearing of this Pageant, she sent certayne, as also at all the other Pageants, to require the people to be silent. For her Maiesty was disposed to heare all that should be said vnto her.

When the Quenes Maiestie had heard the childes Oration, and vnderstood the meaning of the Pageant at large, she marched forward toward Cornehill, allway receiued with like reioycing of the people: and there, as her Grace passed by the Conduit, which was curiously trimmed against that time with rich banners adorned, and a noyse of loud instruments vpon the top thereof, she espied the second Pageant: and because she feared for the peoples noyse, that she should not heare ỹ child which did expound the same, she enquired what that Pageant was, ere that she came vnto it: And there vnderstode, that there was a child representing her Maiesties person, placed in a seate of gouernment, supported by certaine vertues, which suppressed their contrary vices vnder their feete, and so forth, as in the description of the said Pageant shall hereafter appeare.

This Pageant standing in the nether end of Cornehill, was extended from the one side of the streete to the other, and in the same Pageant was deuised three gates all open, and ouer the middle part thereof, was erected one chayre or seate royall, with cloth of estate to the same appertayning, wherein was placed a child representing the Quenes Highnes, with consideration had for place conuenient for a Table, which contained her name and title. And in a comely wreathe, artificially and wel deuised, with perfit sight and vnderstanding to the people, in the front of the same Pageant, was written the name and title thereof, which is The Seate of worthy Gouernance: which seate was made in such artificiall maner, as to the appearance of the lookers on, the foreparte semed to haue no stay, and therefore of force was stayed by liuely personages, which personages were in number foure, standing,

ding, and staying the forefront of the same seate royall, each having his face to the Queene and people, whereof euery one had a table to expresse their effects, which are vertues: namely, Pure Religion did tread vpon Superstition and Ignorance: Loue of Subiects did tread vpon Rebellion and Insolency: Wisdome did tread vpon Folly and Vayne glory: Iustice did tread vpon Adulacion and Bribery. Eche of these personages, according to their proper names and properties, had not onely their names in playne and perfit writing set vpon their breasts, easily to bee read of all, but also euery of them was aptly and properly apparelled, so that his apparell & name did agree to expresse the same person, that in tytle he represented. This part of the Pageant was thus appoynted and furnished. The two sides ouer the two side Ports, had in them placed a noyse of Instruments, which immediately after the childes speach, gaue an heauenly melody. Vpon the top or vppermost part of the sayd Pageant stode the Armes of England, royally pourtraiturde with the proper beasts to vphold the same. One representing the Queenes Highnesse, sate in this seate, crowned with an Imperial Crowne, and before her seate, was a conuenient place appoynted for one childe, which did interpret and apply the said Pageant, as hereafter shall bee declared. Euery voyde place was furnished with proper sentences, commending the seate supported by vertues, and defacing the vices, to the vtter extirpation of Rebellion, and to euerlasting continuance of quietnesse and Peace. The Queenes Maiestie approching nigh vnto this Pageant, thus beautified and furnished in all poyntes, caused her Chariot to bee drawne nigh thereunto, that her Grace might heare the childes Oration, which was this:

WHile that Religion true shall Ignorance suppresse,
And with her weighty foote breake Superstitions head:
While loue of Subiects shall Rebellion distresse,
And with zeale to the Prince, Insolency downe tread:

While Iuſtice can flattering tongues and briberie deface,
While follie and vaine glorie to wiſedome yeeld their handes:
So long ſhall gouernement not ſwarue from her right race:
But wrong decayeth ſtill, and righteouſnes vp ſtandes.

Now all thy ſubiects hearts, O Prince of peereleſſe fame,
Doe truſt theſe vertues great ſhall mayntaine vp thy throne,
And vice be kept downe ſtill, the wicked put to ſhame,
That good with good may ioy, & naught with naught may mone.

Which verſes were painted vpon the right ſide of the ſame Pageant, and the Latine therof on the left ſide in another table, which were theſe.

QVæ ſubnixa altè ſolio Regina ſuperbo eſt,
Effigiem ſanctæ Principis alma refert,
Quam ciuilis amor fulcit, ſapientia firmat,
Iuſticia illuſtrat, Relligioq; beat.
Vana ſuperſtitio & craſſæ ignorantia frontis
Preſſa ſub puræ relligionis iacent.
Regis amor domat effrænos, animoſq; rebelles,
Iuſtus adulantes, Doniuoroſq; terit.
Cum regit imperium ſapiens, ſine luce ſedebunt
Stultitia, atque huius numen inanis honor.

BEſide theſe verſes, there were placed in euery boderome of the Pageant, both in Engliſh and Latine, ſuch ſentences as auaunced the ſeat of gouernance, vpholdē by vertue. The ground of this Pageant was, that like as by vertues (which doe aboundantly appeare in her Grace) the Quéenes Maieſty was eſtabliſhed in the ſeate of gouernment: ſo ſhee ſhould ſit faſt in the ſame ſo long, as ſhe embraced vertue, and held vice vnder foote. For if vice once gotte vp the head, it would put the ſeate of gouernment in perill of falling.

The Quéenes Maieſtie, when ſhe had heard the childe, and vnderſtood

derstod the Pageant at full, gaue the Citie also thankes there, and most graciously promised her good endeuour for the maintenance of the said vertues, and suppression of vices, and so marched on till she came against the great Conduite in Cheape, which was beautified with pictures and sentences accordingly, against her Graces comming thither.

AGainst Soper-lane end was erected from the one side of the strete to the other, a Pageant, which had 3 gates all open. Ouer the middle most whereof, were erected three seuerall stages, whereon sate eight children, as hereafter followeth. On the vppermost one Childe, on the middle three, on the lowest foure, each hauing the proper name of the blessing, that they did represent, written in a Table, and placed aboue their heads. In the forefront of this Pageant before the children which did represent the blessings, was a conuenient standing cast out for a child to stand, which did expound the said Pageant vnto the Queenes Maiestie, as was done in the other before. Euerie of these children were appointed and apparelled according vnto the blessing which he did represent. And on the forepart of the said Pageant was written in faire letters the name of the said Pageant, in this maner following.

The eight Beatitudes expressed in the fift chapter of the Gospell of Saint Mathew, applyed to our Soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth.

OVer the two side posts was placed a noyse of Instruments: & all voyd places in the Pageant were furnished with pretty sayings, commending and touching the meaning of the said Pageant, which was the promises and blessings of Almightie God, made to the people. Before that the Queenes Highnes came vnto this Pageant, shee required the matter somewhat to be opened vnto her, that her Grace might the better vnderstand, what should afterward by the child be said vnto her. Which so was, that the Citie had there erected the Pageant with eight children, representing the eight blessings touched in the fift Chapter of S. Mathew. Whereof, every one vpon such consideration was

applyed vnto her Highnesse, and that the people thereby put her Grace in minde, that as her good doings before had giuen iust occasion, why that these blessings might fall vpon her, [illegible] her Grace did continue in her goodnesse, as she had entred, so did hope for the fruit of these promises, due vnto them that exercise themselues in the blessings. Which her Grace heard most graciously, and required that the Chariot might be removed towardes the Pageant, that she might perceiue the childs words, which were these, the Queenes Maiestie giuing most attentiue eare, and requiring that the peoples noyse might be stayde.

THou hast beene eight times blest, O Queene of worthy fame:
By meekenesse of thy sprite, when care did thee beset,
By mourning in thy griefe, by mildnesse in thy blame,
By hunger, and by thirst, and iustice couldst none get,
By mercy shewd, not felt, by cleannesse of thine hart,
By seeking peace alwayes, by persecution wrong.
Therefore trust thou in God, since he hath helpt thy smart,
That as his promise is, so he will make thee strong.

When these wordes were spoken, all the people wished, that as the child had spoken, so God would strengthen her Grace against all her aduersaries: whome the Queenes Maiestie did most gently thanke for their louing wish. These verses were paynted on the left side of the said Pageant, and other in Latine on the other side, which were these.

QVi lugent, hilares fient, qui mitia gestant
Pectora, multa soli iugera culta metent.
Iustitiam esuriens, sitiensue replebitur, ipsum
Fas homini puro corde videre Deum.
Quem alterius miseret Dominus miserebitur huius,
Pacificus quisquis, filius ille Dei est.
Propter iustitiam quisquis patietur habetq;
Demissam mentem, cælica regna capit.
Huic hominum generi terram, mare, sidera vouit
Omnipotens, horum quisque beatus erit.

Besides

BEsides these, euery voyd place in the Pageant was furnished with sentences touching the matter & ground of the said Pageant. When all that was to be said in this Pageant was ended, the Queenes Maiestie passed on forward in Cheapside.

AT the Standard in Cheape, which was dressed fayre against the time, was placed a noyse of Trumpets, with banners and other furniture. The Crosse likewise was also made faire, & well trimmed. And neere vnto the same, vpon the porch of S. Peters Church doore, stood the Waytes of the Citie, which did giue a pleasant noyse with their Instruments, as the Queenes Maiestie did passe by, which on euery side cast her countenance, & wished wel to all her most louing people. Some after that her Grace passed the Crosse, she had espied the Pageant erected at the little Conduit in Cheape, & incontinent required to know what it might signifie. And it was told her Grace, that there was placed Time. Time, qd. she: and Time hath brought me hither. And so forth the whole matter was opened to her Grace, as hereafter shal be declared in the description of the Pageant. But in the opening, when her Grace vnderstood that the Bible in English should be deliuered vnto her by Truth, which was therein represented by a child, she thanked the City for that gift, and sayd she would oftentimes read ouer that Booke, commanding Sir John Parrat, one of the Knights which held vp her Canapy, to goe before and receiue the Booke: But learning that it should be deliuered vnto her Grace down by a silken lace, she caused him to stay, & so passed forward, till she came against the Aldermen in the high end of Cheape before the little Conduit, where the companies of the City ended, which began at Fanchurch, and stood along the streets one by another, enclosed with Railes, hanged with clothes, and themselues wel apparrelled with many rich furres, and their Liuery Hoods vpon their shoulders in comely & seemely maner, hauing before them sundry persons wel apparelled in silks and chaines of gold, as Wyflers and garders of the sayd companies, besides a number of rich hangings, as well of Tapistry, Arras, clothes of gold, Siluer, Velues, Damaske, Sattin, and other stikes plentifully

hanged all the way as the Quéenes Highnesse passed from the Towre throughe the City. Out at the windowes and penthouses of euery house, did hang a number of rich and costly banners and streamers, till her Grace came to the vpperend of Cheape. And thereby appointment, the right Worshipfull Maister Ranulph Cholmeley, Recorder of the City, presented to the Quéenes Maiestie a purse of Crimson Sattin richly wrought with gold, wherein the Citie gaue vnto the Quéenes Maiestie a thousand markes in gold, as Maister Recorder did declare briefly vnto the Quéenes Maiestie, whose wordes tended to this end: That the Lord Maior, his brethren, and Cõminalty of the Citie, to declare their gladnes and good will towards the Quéenes Maiesty, did present her Grace with that gold, desiring her Grace to continue their good and gracious Quéene, and not to estéeme the value of the gift, but the mind of the giuers. The Quéenes Maiestie with both her handes toke the purse, and answered to him againe marueilous pithyly, and so pithyly, that the standers by, as they embraced entirely her gracious answere: so they marueiled at the couching thereof, which was in wordes truely reported these.

The Queenes speach.

I Thanke my Lord Maior, his Brethren, and you all. And whereas your request is, that I should continue your good Lady and Queene, be ye ensured, that I will be as good vnto you, as euer Queene was to her people. No will in me can lacke, neyther doe I trust shall there lack any power. And perswade your selues, that for the safety & quietnesse of you all, I will not spare, if need be, to spend my blood. God thanke you all.

WHich answere of so noble an hearted Princesse, if it moued a marueilous shoute of reioycing, it is nothing to be marueiled at, since both the heartinesse thereof was so wonderfull, and the words so toyntly knit. When her Grace had thus answered the Recorder, she marched toward the little Conduit, where was erected a Pageant with square proporcion, standing directly before the same Conduit, with battlements accordingly. And in the same Pageant was aduanced two hilles or mountaines of conuenient height, The one of them being on the North side of

the

the same Pageant, was made cragged, barraine, and stony; in the which was erected one Trée, artificially made, all wythered and dead, with braunches accordingly. And under the same Trée at the foot thereof, sate one in homely and rude apparell crokedly, and in mourning maner, hauing ouer his head in a Table, written in Latin and English, his name, which was Ruinosa Respublica: A decayed Common-wealth. And vpon the same wythered Trée were fixed certayne Tables, wherein were written proper sentences, expressing the causes of the decay of a Common-wealth. The other hill on the South side, was made fayre, fresh, grééne, and beautifull, the ground thereof full of flowres and beauty, and on the same was erected also one Trée, very fresh and fayre, vnder the which, stood vpright one fresh personage, well apparelled & appointed, whose name also was written both in English and Latine: which was, Respublica bene instituta: A flourishing Common-wealth. And vpon the same Trée also, were fixed certayne Tables, containing Sentences, which expressed the causes of a flourishing Common-wealth. In the middle betweene the sayd hilles, was made artificially one hollow place or Caue, with doore and locke enclosed, out of the which, a little before the Quéenes Highnesse comming thither, issued one personage, whose name was Time, apparelled as an olde man with a Sythe in his hand, hauing wings artificially made, leading a personage of lesser stature then himselfe, which was finely and wel apparelled, all clad in white silke; and directly ouer her head was set her name and title in Latine and English: Temporis filia, The daughter of Time. Which two so appointed, went forward toward the South side of the Pageant: and on her brest was written her proper name, which was, Veritas. Trueth: who held a Booke in her hand, vpon the which was written, Verbum Veritatis, The Word of Trueth. And out of the South side of the Pageant, was cast a standing for a child, which should interpret the same Pageant: against whom when the Quéenes Maiesty came, he spake vnto her Grace these words:

170

THis olde man with the ſythe, olde father Tyme they call,
And her his daughter Truth, which holdeth yonder booke,
Whom he out of his Rocke hath brought foorth to vs all,
From whence theſe many yeres ſhe durſt not once out looke.

The ruthfull wight that ſitteth vnder the barren Tree,
Reſembleth vnto vs the forme, when Common-weales decay.
But when they be in ſtate tryumphant, you may ſee
By him in freſh attyre that ſitteth vnder the Bay.

Now ſince that Time agayne his daughter Truth hath brought,
We truſt, O worthy Queene, thou wilt this Truth imbrace,
And ſince thou vnderſtandſt the good eſtate and nought,
We truſt wealth thou wilt plant, and barrenneſſe diſplace.

But for to heale the ſore, and cure that is not ſeene,
Which thing the booke of truth doth teach in writing playne:
She doth preſent to thee the ſame, O worthy Queene,
For that, that words doe flye, but writing doth remayne.

When the childe had thus ended his ſpeach, hee reached his Booke towardes the Queenes Maieſtie, which a little before, Truth had let downe vnto him from the hill, which by Sir John Parrat was receiued, and deliuered vnto the Quæne. But ſhe, as ſoone as ſhe had receiued the Booke, kiſſed it, and with both her handes held vp the ſame, and ſo laid it vpon her breſt, with great thankes to the Citie therefore. And ſo went forward towardes Paules Churchyard. The former matter which was rehearſed vnto the Queenes Maieſtie, was written in two tables, on either ſide the Pageant eight Verſes, and in the middeſt theſe in Latine.

ILle vides falcem laua qui ſuſtinet vncam,
Tempus is eſt, cui ſtat filia vera comes:
Hanc pater exeſa deductam rupe reponit

In

In lucem, quam non viderat ante diu.
Qui ſedet a læua cultu male triſtis inepto,
Quem duris creſcens cautibus orbis obit,
Nos monet effigie, qua ſit Reſpublica quando
Corruit, at contra quando beata viget:
Ille docet iuuenis forma ſpectandus amictu
Scitus, et æterna laurea fronde virens.

The ſentences written in Latine, and engliſhed vpon both the trees, declaring the cauſes of both eſtates, were theſe.

Cauſes of a ruinous Common weale, are theſe.

Want of the feare of God,
Diſobedience to rulers,
Blindneſſe of guides,
Briberie in Magiſtrates,
Rebellion in Subiects,
Ciuill diſagreement,
Flattering of Princes,
Vnmercifulneſſe in Rulers,
Vnthankfulneſſe in ſubiects.

Cauſes of a flouriſhing Common weale.

Feare of God,
A wiſe Prince,
Learned Rulers,
Obedience to Officers,
Obedient Subiects,
Louers of the Common weale,
Vertue rewarded,
Vice chaſtened.

THe matter of this Pageant dependeth of them that went before. For as the firſt declareth her Grace to come out of the houſe of vnitie; the ſecond, that ſhe is placed in the ſeate of gouernment, ſtayed with vertues, to the ſuppreſſion of vice, and therefore in the third, the eight bleſſings of almightie God might well be applyed vnto her: ſo this fourth now is, to put her Grace in remembrance of the ſtate of the Common weale, which Time with Truth his Daughter doth reueale, which Truth alſo her Grace hath receiued, and therefore cannot but be mercifull & carefull for the good gouernment thereof. From thence the Queenes Maieſtie paſſed towardes Paules Churchyarde:

and when they came ouer against Paules Schole, a childe appointed by the Schoolemaster thereof, pronounced a certayne Oration in Latine, and certayne Verses, which also were there written as followeth:

The Oration.

PHilosophus ille diuinus Plato, inter multa præclarè ac sapienter dicta, hoc posteris proditum reliquit, Rempub. illam fœliciſſimam fore, cui Princeps ſopbiæ ſtudioſa, virtutibuſq; ornata contigerit. Quem ſi vere dixiſſe cenſeamus (vt quidem veriſſimè) cur non terra Britannica plauderet? cur non populus gaudium atq; lætitiam agitaret? immo, cur non hunc diem albo (quod aiunt) lapillo notaret? quo Princeps talis nobis adeſt, qualem priores non viderunt, qualemq; poſteritas haud facile cernere poterit, dotibus quum animi, tum corporis vndiq; fœliciſſima. Caſti quidem corporis dotes ita apertæ ſunt, vt oratione non egeant. Animi verò tot tantæq;, vt ne verbis quidem exprimi poſſint. Hæc nempe Regibus ſummis orta, morum atq; animi nobilitate genus exuperat. Huius pectus Chriſti religionis amore flagrat. Hæc gentem Britannicam virtutibus illuſtrabit, clipeoq; iuſtitiæ teget. Hæc literis Græcis & Latinis eximia, ingenioq; præpollens eſt. Hac imperante, pietas vigebit, Anglia florebit, aurea ſecula redibunt. Vos igitur Angli, tot cõmoda accepturi, Elizabetham Reginã noſtram celeberrimã

ab

ab ipso Christo huius regni imperio destinatã, honore debito prosequimini. Huius imperijs animo libentissimo subditi estote, vosq; tali principe dignos præbete. Et quoniam pueri non viribus, sed precibus officium præstare, possunt, nos Alumni huius Scholæ ab ipso Coleto olim Templi Paulini Decano, extructæ, teneras palmas ad Cœlum tendentes, Christum Opt. Max. precaturi sumus, vt tuam celsitudinem annos Nestoreos summo cum honore Anglis imperitare faciat, matremq; pignoribus charis beatam reddat. Amen.

ANglia nunc tandem plaudas, lætare, resulta,
Presto iam vita est, præsidiumq; tibi.
En tua spes venit, tua gloria, lux, decus omne
Venit iam solidam quæ tibi præstat opem.
Succurret q; tuis rebus quæ pessum abiere.
Perdita quæ fuerant hæc reparare volet.
Omnia florebunt, redeunt nunc aurea secla.
In melius surgent quæ cecidere bona.
Debes ergo illi totam te reddere fidam,
Cuius in accessu commoda tot capies.
Salue igitur dicas, imo de pectore summo.
Elizabeth Regni non dubitanda salus,
Virgo venit, veniatq; optes commitata deinceps:
Pignoribus charis, læta parens veniat.
Hoc Deus omnipotens ex alto donet Olympo,
Qui cœlum & terram condidit atq; regit.

Which the Quéenes Maieſtie moſt attentiuely hearkened vnto.

And when the childe had pronounced, he did kiſſe the Oration which he had there fayre written in paper, and deliuered it vnto the Quéenes Maieſtie, which moſt gently receiued the ſame. And when the Quéenes Maieſtie had heard all that was there offered to be ſpoken, then her Grace marched toward Ludgate, where ſhée was receiued with a noyſe of Inſtruments, the fayre front of the gate being finely trimmed vp against her Maieſties comming.

From thence by the way as ſhe went downe toward Fléte-bridge, one about her Grace noted the Cities charge, that there was no coſt ſpared. Her Grace anſwered, that ſhe did well conſider the ſame, and that it ſhould be remembred. An honourable anſwere, worthy a noble Prince, which may comfort all her ſubiects, conſidering there can be no poynt of gentleneſſe, or obedient loue ſhewed toward her Grace, which ſhe doth not moſt tenderly accept, and graciouſly weigh. In this maner, the people on either ſide reioycing, her Grace went forward, toward the Conduit in Fléteſtréet, where was the firſt and laſt Pageant, erected in forme following. From the Conduit, which was beautified with paynting, vnto the North ſide of the ſtreet, was erected a ſtage, embattelled with foure towers, and in the ſame a ſquare plat riſing with degrees, and vpon the vppermoſt degrée was placed a chayre, or ſeate royall, and behind the ſame ſeate in curious and artificiall maner, was erected a trée of reaſonable height, and ſo farre aduanced aboue the ſeate, as it did well and ſeemely ſhadow the ſame, without endamaging the ſight of any part of the Pageant, and the ſame tree was beautified with leaues as gréene as Arte could deuiſe, being of a conuenient greatneſſe, and contayning thereupon the fruite of the Date, and on the top of the ſame trée, in a table was ſet the name thereof, which was, A Palme tree, and in the aforeſaid ſeate, or chayre, was placed a ſéemely and méete perſonage, richly apparrelled in Parliament Robes, with a Scepter in her hand, as a Quéene crowned with an open Crowne, whoſe name and title was in a table fixed ouer her head, in this ſort: Debora the Iudge and reſtorer of the houſe of Iſrael. Iudic. 4. And the other degrees on either ſide were furniſhed with

6. perſo-

6. personages: two representing the Nobilitie, two the Clearge, and two the Comminaltie. And before these personages, was written in a table, Debora with her estates consulting for the good gouernment of Israel. At the farte of these, & the lowest part of the Pageant, was ordayned a conuenient rowme for a chylde to open the meaning of the Pageant. When the Queenes Maiestie drew nére vnto this Pageant, and perceiued, as in the other, the chylde readie to speake, her Grace required silence, & commanded her Chariot to be removed nigher, that she might playnely heare the chylde speake, which said as hereafter followeth.

IAben of Canaan king had long by force of Armes
Oppreſt the Iſraelites, which for Gods people went,
But God minding at laſt for to redreſſe their harmes,
The worthy Debora as Iudge among them ſent.

In warre ſhe, through Gods ayde, did put her foes to flight,
And with the dint of ſword the band of bondage braſt.
In peace ſhe, through Gods ayde, did alway maintayne right,
And iudged Iſrael till fortie yeares were paſt.

A worthy preſident, O worthy Queene, thou haſt,
A worthy woman Iudge, a woman ſent for ſtay.
And that the like to vs endure alway thou mayſt,
Thy louing ſubiects will with true heartes and tongues pray.

Which Verſes were written vpon the Pageant, and the ſame in Latine alſo.

QVando Dei populum, Canaan Rex preſſit Iaben,
Mittitur a magno Debora magna Deo.
Quæ populum eripuit, ſanctum ſeruaret Iudam,
Milite qua patrio frangeret hoſtis opes.
Hæc Domino mandante Deo lectiſſima fecit
Famina, et aduerſos contudit enſe viros.

Hæc quater denos populum correxerat annos,
Iudicio, bello strenua, pace grauis.
Sic, O sic populum bello q; & pace guberna,
Debora sis Anglis Elzabetha tuis.

The voyd places of the Pageant were filled with pretty sentences, concerning the same matter. This ground of this last Pageant was, that forsomuch as the next Pageant before, had set before her Graces eyes, the flourishing and desolate states of a common weale, she might by this be put in remembrance to consult for the worthy gouernment of her people, considering, God oftimes sent women, nobly to rule among men, as Debora, which gouerned Israel in peace the space of forty yeres: and that it behoueth men and women so ruling, to vse aduice of good counsell. When the Quenes Maiesty had passed this Pageant, she marched toward Temple barre. But at S. Dunstones Church, where the children of the Hospitall were appointed to stand with their Gouernours, her Grace perceyuing a childe offred to make an Oration vnto her, stayed her Charlot, and did cast vp her eyes to heauen, as who should say, I here see this mercifull worke toward the poore, whom I must in the midst of my Royalty néeds remember: And so turned her face toward the child, which in Latin pronounced an Oration to this effect. That after the Quenes Highnesse had passed through the City, and had séene so sumptuous, rich, and notable spectacles of the Citizens, (which declared their most hearty receyuing, and ioyous welcomming of her Grace into the same) this one spectacle yet rested and remayned, which was the euerlasting spectacle of mercy vnto the poore members of Almighty God, furthered by that famous and noble Prince King Henry the eyght, her Graces Father, erected by the City of London, and auaunced by the most godly, vertuous and gracious Prince, King Edward the first, her Graces deare and louing brother, doubting nothing of the mercy of the Quenes most gracious clemency, by the which they may not onely be relieued and helped, but also stayed

and

and defended, and therefore incessantly they would pray vnto almighty God, for the long life and raigne of her Highnesse, with most prosperous victory against her enemies.

The childe, after hee had ended his Oration, kissed the paper wherein the same was written, & reached it to the Queenes Maiesty, which receiued it graciously, both with words & countenance, declaring her gracious mind toward their reliefe.

From thence her Grace came to Temple barre, which was dressed finely, with the two Images of Gotmagot the Albian, and Corineus the Brixon, two Gyants, big in stature, furnished accordingly, which held in their hands, euen aboue the gate, a Table, wherein was written in Latine verses, the effect of all the Pageants, which the City before had erected, which verses were these:

ECce, sub aspectu iam contemplaberis vno
O Princeps populi sola columna tui.
Quicquid in immensa passim per spexeris vrbe,
Quæ cepêre omnes vnus hic arcus habet.
Primus te solio regni donauit auiti,
Hæres quippe tui vera parentis eras.
Suppressis vitijs, domina virtute, Secundus
Firmauit sedem regia virgo tuam.
Tertius ex omni posuit te parte beatam,
Si, qua cæpisti pergere velle, velis.
Quarto quid verum, Respublica lapsa quid esset,
Quæ florens staret te docuere tui.
Quinto magna loco monuit te Debora, missam
Cœlitus in regni gaudia longa tui.
Perge ergo Regina tuæ spes vnica gentis,
Hæc postrema Vrbis suscipe vota tuæ.
Viue diu, regnaq; diu, virtutibus orna
Rem patriam, & populi spem tueare tui.
Sic ò sic petitur cœlum. Sic itur in astra,
Hoc virtutis opus, cætera mortis erunt.

Which verses were also written in English Meeter in a leffe Table, as hereafter followeth.

BEhold here in one view, thou mayeſt ſee all that playne,
O Princeſſe, to this thy people the only ſtay:
What echewhere thou haſt ſeen in this wide towne, agayne,
This one arche whatſoeuer the reſt conteynd, doth ſay.

The firſt arche as true heyre vnto thy father dere,
Did ſet thee in the throne where thy graundfather ſatte:
The ſecond did confirme thy ſeat as Princeſſe here,
Vertues now bearing ſwaye, and vyces bet downe flatte.

The third, if that thou wouldſt goe on as thou began,
Declared thee to be bleſſed on euery ſyde:
The fourth did open Trueth, and alſo taught thee whan,
The commonweale ſtood well, and when it did thence ſlyde.

The fifth as Debora declared thee to be ſent
From heauen, a long comfort to vs thy ſubiects all:
Therefore goe on, O Queene, on whom our hope is bent,
And take with thee this wiſh of thy towne as finall.

Liue long, and as long raygne, adourning thy countrie
With vertues, and mayntayne thy peoples hope of thee:
For thus, thus heauen is won, thus muſt thou pearce the skie,
This is by vertue wrought, all other muſt needes dye.

On the South ſide was appointed by the citie a noyſe of ſing. ing children, & one child richly attyred as a Poet, which gaue the Queenes Mateſtie her farewell in the name of the whole citie, by theſe wordes.

AS at thine entrance firſt, O Prince of high renowne,
Thou waſt preſented with tongues and hearts for thy fayre:
So now ſith thou muſt needes depart out of this Towne,
This City ſendeth thee firme hope and earneſt prayer.

For

For all men hope in thee, that all vertues ſhall raygne,
For all men hope that thou none errour wilt ſupport,
For all men hope that thou wilt trueth reſtore agayne,
And mend that is amiſſe, to all good mens comfort.

And for this hope they pray, thou mayſt continue long
Our Queene amongſt vs here, all vyce for to ſupplant:
And for this hope they pray, that God may make thee ſtrong,
As by his grace puiſſant, ſo in his trueth conſtant.

Farewell, O worthy Queene, and as our hope is ſure,
That into errours place, thou wilt now trueth reſtore:
So truſt we, that thou wilt our ſoueraigne Queene endure,
And louing Lady ſtand from henceforth euermore.

While theſe words were in ſaying, and certeine wiſhes therein repeated for maintenance of truth, and rooting out of errour, ſhe now and then helde vp her handes to heauenward, and willed the people to ſay, Amen.

When the child had ended, ſhe ſaid, Be ye well aſſured, I wil ſtand your good Queene. At which ſaying, her Grace departed forth through Temple barre, toward Weſtminſter, with no leſſe ſhouting and crying of the people, then ſhe entred the Citie with a noyſe of Ordinance, which the Towres ſhot off at her Graces entrance firſt into Towre ſtreet.

The childes ſaying was alſo in latin verſes written in a table, which was hanged vp there.

O Regina potens, Cum primam vrbem ingredereris,
Dona tibi, linguas, fidaq; corda dedit,
Diſcedenti etiam tibi nunc duo munera mittit.
Omina plena ſpei, votaq; plena precum.
Quippe tuis ſpes eſt, in te quod prouida virtus
Rexerit, errori nec locus vllus erit.
Quippe tuis ſpes eſt, quod tu verum omne reduces,

Solatura bonas, dum mala tollis, opes.
Hac ſpe freti orant, longum vt Regina gubernes,
Et Regni excindas crimina cuncta tui.
Hac ſpe freti orant, diuina vt gratia fortem,
Et veræ fidei te velit eſſe baſin.
Iam Regina vale, & ſicut nos ſpes tenet vna,
Quod vero inducto, perditus error erit.
Sic quoq; ſperamus quod eris Regina benigna,
Nobis per Regni tempora longa tui.

THus the Quéenes Highnes paſſed through the Citie, which without any forraine perſon, of it ſelfe beautified it ſelfe, and receyued her Grace at all places, as hath béene before mentioned, with moſt tender obedience and loue, due to ſo gracious a Quéene and Soueraigne Lady. And her Grace likewiſe of her ſide, in all her Graces paſſage ſhewed her ſelfe generally an Image of a worthy Lady and Gouernour, but priuately, theſe eſpeciall poynts were noted in her Grace, as ſignes of a moſt prince-like courage, whereby her louing ſubiects may ground a ſure hope for the reſt of her gracious doings hereafter.

Certayne Notes of the Queenes Maieſties great mercy, clemency, and wildome vſed in this paſſage.

ABout the nether end of Cozne-hill toward Cheape, one of the Knights about her Grace, had eſpyed an ancient Citizen, which wept, and turned his head backe, and therewith ſayd this Gentleman, Yonder is an Alderman (for ſo hee tearmed him) which weepeth and turneth his face backward: how may it bee interpreted that hee ſo doeth, for ſorrow, or for gladneſſe? The Quéenes Maieſty heard him, and ſayd, I warrant you, it is for gladneſſe. A gracious interpretation of a noble courage, which would turne the doubtfull to the beſt. And yet it was well knowne, that as her Grace did confirme the ſame, the parties cheare was

it would for very pure gladnes, for the sight of her Maiesties person, at the beholding whereof, he toke such comfort, that with teares he expressed the same.

In Cheapside her Grace smiled: and being thereof demanded the cause, answered, For that she had heard one say, Remember olde King Henry the eyght. A naturall child, which at the very remembrance of her fathers name toke so great a ioy, that all men may well thinke, that as she reioyced at his name, whome this Realme doth hold of so worthy memory; so in her doings she will resemble the same.

When the Cities charge without partiality, and onely the City was mentioned vnto her Grace, she sayd it should not bee forgotten. Which saying might moue all Englishmen hartily to shew due obedience and entirenesse, to their so good a Quéene, which will in no poynt forget any parcell of duty louingly shewed vnto her.

The answere which her Grace made vnto Waller Recorder of London, as the hearers know it to be true, and with melting hearts heard the same: so may the Reader thereof conceyue, what kind of stomacke and courage pronounced the same.

What more famous thing doe we read in ancient Hystories of olde time, then that mighty Princes haue gently receyued presents offred them by vile and low personages. If that be to bee wondred at (as it is passingly) let me see any Writer, that in any one Princes life, is able to recount so many presidents of this vertue, as her Grace shewed in that one passage through the City? How many Nosegayes did her Grace receyue at poore womens hands? How oftentimes stayed she her Chariot, when she saw any simple body offer to speake to her Grace? A braunch of Rosemary giuen to her Grace, with a Supplication, by a poore woman about Fleet bridge, was séene in her Chariot, till her Grace came to Westminster, not without the marueilous wondring of such as knew the presenter, and noted the Quenes most gracious receyuing and keping the same.

What hope the poore and needy may looke for at her Graces hands, she, as in all her iourny continually, so in her harkening to

the poore children of Christs Hospitall, with eyes cast vp into heauen, did fully declare, as that neither the welthier estate could stand without consideration had to the pouerty, neyther the pouerty be duely considered, vnlesse they were remembred, as commended to vs by Gods owne mouth.

As at her first entrance, she, as it were, declared her selfe prepared to passe through a City that most entirely loued her: so she at her last departing, as it were, bound her selfe by promise, to continue good Lady and Gouernour vnto that City, which by outward declaration did open their loue, to their so louing and Noble Prince in such wise, as she her selfe wondered thereat.

But because Princes be set in their Seats by Gods appoyntting, and therefore they must first and chiefly tender the glory of him, from whom their glory ensueth: it is to bee noted in her Grace, that forsomuch as God hath so wonderfully placed her in the seat of gouernment ouer this Realme, shee in all doings doeth shew her selfe most mindfull of his goodnesse and mercy shewed vnto her, and amongst all other, two principall signes thereof were noted in this passage. First, in the Towre, where her Grace, before she entred her Chariot, lifted vp her eyes to heauen, and sayd:

The Queenes Prayer.

O Lord, almighty and euerlasting God, I giue thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast beene so mercifull vnto me, as to spare me to behold this ioyfull day. And I acknowledge, that thou hast dealt as wonderfully, and as mercifully with me, as thou didst with thy true and faythfull seruant Daniel thy Prophet, whō thou deliueredst out of the denne from the cruelty of the greedy and raging Lyons: euen so was I ouerwhelmed, and onely by thee deliuered. To thee therefore onely be thanks, honour, and prayse, for euer. Amen.

The second was the receyuing of the Bible, at the little Conduit in Cheape. For when her Grace had learned ỹ the Bible in

in English should there be offered, she thanked the City therefore, promised the reading thereof most diligently, and incontinent commaunded that it should bee brought. At the receyt whereof, how reuerently did shee with both her hands take it, kisse it, and lay it vpon her brest, to the great comfort of the lookers on! God will vndoubtedly preserue so worthy a Prince, which at his honour so reuerently taketh her beginning: For this saying is true, and written in the booke of Trueth, Hee that first seeketh the kingdome of God, shall haue all other things cast vnto him.

Now therefore all English hearts, and her naturall people, must needs prayse Gods mercy, which hath sent them so worthy a Prince, & pray for her Graces long continuance amongst vs.

FINIS.